

THE TARIFF BILL

As Reported in the Senate by the Committee on Finance

Modifications and Changes Tending in the Direction of Reduction of Duties With Exceptions in Cases of Undesirable Articles.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The tariff bill was reported to the Senate from the committee on finance yesterday. No report has been prepared by the committee and no estimate of the increase in the revenue resulting from the changes made. The understanding is that the bill will not be called up for discussion until about July 1. A member of the committee stated this morning that the bill, as reported, with the exception of the agricultural and woolen schedules, was the same substantially as the finance committee's bill of 1888. The tobacco schedule is unchanged. In the sugar schedule the bounty of two cents per pound is extended to maple sugar. No bounty is to be given for less than 5,000 pounds of sugar annually. A penalty of \$5,000 fine, or less, or not more than five years imprisonment, or both, is provided for fraudulent application for bounty. A duty of 10 cents per pound is put on sugar between No. 12 and No. 16 Dutch standard (in the House bill), and the duty on sugar above No. 16 is increased from 4 to 10 cents per pound. The chief changes are in the earthenware, metal, agricultural and sundries schedules, and the schedule of flax, hemp and jute. The duty on boxed oranges, lemons and limes is reduced one-half from the rate in the House bill; barley malt from 45 cents a bushel; barley malt from 45 to 40 cents; raisins from 3 cents to 1 cent each; rice flour from 1 1/2 cents a pound to 1 cent; dried peas from 40 cents a bushel to 15 cents; chocolate from 3 cents to 2 cents a pound; cleaned rice from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents a pound; uncleaned rice from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent a pound.

The earthenware schedule, unenumerated, covered by six paragraphs in the House bill, is consolidated into one paragraph, including mirrors (small) and lenses, wholly or partly manufactured, and the duty on them is fixed at 45 per cent. ad valorem. (This is in the nature of a general reduction.) Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass is reduced one-eighth cent per pound throughout. Decorated china is cut from 65 per cent. ad valorem to 55 per cent.; plain china from 55 per cent. to 50 per cent.; earthenware and crockeryware, enumerated from 55 per cent. and 60 per cent. to 50 per cent.

In the wool and woolen schedule the specific rate on the lowest class of cloths and yarns is raised "to correct acknowledged inequalities in the House bill," as a member of the finance committee phrases it.

In the metal schedule iron or steel rails are reduced from \$13.44 to \$12.20 per ton; cold polished iron or steel from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 1 1/4 cent; copper in iron ore (containing more than 2 per cent. of copper) from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 2 cents; cast hollowware from 3 cents per pound to 2 cents; gold watches and gold watch chains from 40 per cent. ad valorem to 25 per cent. The duty on shotguns and revolvers, 25 and 40 per cent. ad valorem, is changed to a specific duty of 40 cents to \$6 each and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Nickel and nickel alloy is reduced from 15 cents to 2 cents per pound.

In the wood schedule wood boards are reduced from \$4.50 to \$1 per 1,000 feet.

In the flax, etc., schedule, binding twine is raised from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per pound; cotton bagging is reduced from 16-18 cents and 18-20 to 13-15 and 15-18 cents. Sisal, or manilla yarn, is divided into two classes one valued at five cents per pound, or less, on which the duty is 2 cents per pound; the other, of greater value, on which the duty is 40 per cent. ad valorem. In the House bill both classes paid 20 cents. Vegetable hair and ramie, dutiable at 84 per cent. and 15 per cent. ad valorem respectively, are put on the free list.

In the sundries schedule jewelry is reduced from 50 per cent. ad valorem to 40 per cent.; dressed feathers and down from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent.; osiers prepared for basket-makers from 40 per cent. to 25 per cent.; clay pipes 70 per cent. to 35 per cent.; silk and alpaca umbrellas from 35 per cent. to 20 per cent.; other umbrellas, 45 per cent. to 40 per cent.; cork bark, 10 cents per pound to 5 cents; manufactured corks, 15 cents per pound to 12 1/2 cents.

A minimum duty of 50 per cent. is provided for in the glove paragraph.

Paintings and statuary are taken from the free list and made dutiable at thirty per cent. Pearl and shell buttons are fixed at 2 cents per tin, and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Vegetable hair and ramie, dutiable at 84 per cent. and 15 per cent. ad valorem respectively, are put on the free list.

Among the articles added to the free list are natural mineral waters; blue clay for crucibles (from \$1.50 per ton); mica (from 35 per cent. ad valorem); sponges (from 20 per cent. ad valorem); sulphur unenumerated; pitch of coal tar, tannin, and plants for forcing underground.

The duty on steel billets valued at 1-10 cents per pound and less, is reduced 1-10 cents on each class. The duty on flax not hatched is made \$20 per ton, instead of 15 cents per pound. The duty on hatched flax is made \$40 per ton instead of 4 cents per pound.

The other changes made by the Senate finance committee from the bill as it passed the House are as follows:

In the chemicals schedule: Tannic acid or tannin, 50 cents per pound reduced from \$1; logwood, smac, hemlock and other dyestuffs, 4 1/2 of a cent (reduced from 1 cent); glycerine (anhydrous), 15 cents per pound (reduced from 2 cents); extract of licorice, 5 cents (reduced from 6 cents); alizarine assistants, containing less than fifty per cent. of castor oil, 15 cents per gallon (reduced from 40 cents); flaxseed and poppyseed oil, 27 cents per gallon (reduced from 30 cents); opium, containing nine per cent. or less of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, \$12 per pound (increased from \$10); barytes, manufactured, \$1 per ton (reduced from \$2); white acetate of lead, 55 cents per pound (increased from 50 cents); brown acetate of lead, 35 cents per pound (increased from 2 cents); hydrate of potash, 1 cent per pound (reduced from 1 1/4 cents); sulphate of potash, 20 per cent. ad valorem (instead of 2 cents per pound); sulphate of soda, 20 per cent. ad valorem (instead of 1 cent per pound); ground smac, \$10

cent per pound (reduced from one-half cent). Muriatic acid and sulphuric acid, not otherwise provided for, dutiable at 4 cents per pound, are transferred to the free list. Chloride of calcium is stricken out of the chemical schedule, also printers' composition, and duty will be assessed on its component parts. Peppermint, 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 81 per pound; butylic or propylic alcohol, dutiable in the chemical schedule at 10 per cent. ad valorem, is transferred to the liquor schedule at 81 a gallon. Ropes and chains, ground in water, 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 6 and 4 1/2 cents per pound respectively. Artists' water-color paints are made dutiable according to class, instead of 50 per cent. ad valorem. Brimstone and sulphur, not otherwise provided for, are transferred to the free list instead of being made dutiable at 85 per ton. Green glass bottles holding not less than a pint, and demijohns and carboys 1 cent per pound (reduced from 1 1/2 cents); bottles holding less than one pint, 1 1/2 cents per pound (reduced from 1 1/2 cents per pound and 50 cents per gross according to size). Ground plate glass is made to pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the charge. Spectacles and eyeglasses, 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 50 cents per dozen and 25 per cent. ad valorem; lenses costing \$1.00 per gross pairs or less, 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 51 per gross; spectacles and eyeglasses, lenses leveled, 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 75 cents per gross pairs and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

In the metal schedule occur the following changes: Class No. 2 of iron ore or steel, dutiable at 1.1 cents per pound, is made to include iron from ten to twenty wire gauge, and class No. 3, dutiable at 1.3 cents per pound, is made to include iron thinner than twenty wire gauge. The additional duty on iron plates and hoop-iron is made 1/2 cent per pound, instead of 1/4 cent. The provision that after July 1, 1891, manufacturers of which thin plate is the chief part shall pay in addition to the rate of duty upon tin plates an ad valorem duty of 55 per cent., is stricken out. The provision making 45 per cent. ad valorem the minimum duty on chains is stricken out. Crooked needles, 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 15 cents per 1,000; needles, not specially provided for, 10 cents per 1,000; crude aluminum 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 per cent.; bronze powder, 15 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 15 cents per pound; fine copper, imported in the form of one, 1/2 cent per pound, instead of 1 1/4 cents per pound; copper, 1 cent per pound, instead of 1 1/2 cents; copper in other forms not manufactured, 1 1/2 cents per pound, instead of 2 cents; black zinc, 1 1/2 cents per pound (reduced from 1 1/2 cents); nickel, crude, dutiable at 5 cents per pound, is transferred to the free list.

In the wood schedule the House provision fixing an equal retaliatory duty on sawed lumber imported from countries imposing an export duty on logs, is stricken out, and a provision inserted making the duty to be imposed in such cases the same as rates under the present law. Sawed boards of caliche woods 50 per cent. ad valorem (reduced from 55 per cent.).

In the agricultural schedule the changes are: Pison rice 1/2 cent per pound (reduced from 1/2 cent); the provision allowing a drawback on manufactures of the manufacture of condensed milk is stricken out. Oil seeds, not specially provided for in the act, 25 cents per bushel (reduced from 25 cents). Fish, not specially enumerated, 1/2 cent per pound (reduced from 1 cent). Metal packages, containing shell fish admitted free of duty, 1 1/2 cents per quart, instead of 2 1/2 cents per quart capacity. Glass 60 cents per barrel of three cubic feet, instead of 60 cents per barrel. Prepared codfish, not specially provided for, 2 cents per pound (reduced from 2 cents). The provision giving to exporters of meat a drawback of the duty paid on salt used in the curing of meat for export is stricken out. Gum substitute 1 cent per pound, instead of 2 cents.

Following are the changes in the schedule of spirits, wines and other beverages: Still wines in jugs containing each not more than one pint, \$1.65 per case instead of \$1.80. Any excess of wine beyond the above quantity, 65 cents per pint instead of 5 cents; but not additional duty is to be assessed on the bottles or jugs. Bottles or jugs containing one pint or less of liquor, 2 cents each additional, instead of 3 cents. Fruit juice if not especially provided for, containing not more than 18 per cent. of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon, instead of 60 cents. Soda and similar waters in bottles containing not more than three-quarters of a pint each, ten cents per dozen, instead of 10 cents; containing more than three-quarters of a pint and not more than one and one-half pints, 20 cents per dozen, instead of 25 cents.

The changes in the schedule of cotton manufactures are as follows: Cotton cloth valued at more than 8 cents per square yard, printed, 4 cents, instead of 5 cents; ad valorem. The provision that ready-made clothing having India rubber in its composition shall be subject to a duty of 60 cents a pound, and 50 per cent. ad valorem is stricken out. All pile fabrics, bleached, 12 cents per square yard, and 20 per cent. ad valorem; if dyed, colored or stained, painted or printed, 14 cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 10 cents per square yard, and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Goods manufactured of cotton chenille are not specified as a special class. The maximum duty on hose is 10 cents per dozen pairs and 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 81 and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The maximum duty on shirts and drawers is \$1.25 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of \$2.25 and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Corsets are eliminated as a separate paragraph, and duty will be charged according to the material of which they are composed.

The schedule of flax, hemp and jute and manufactures thereof, undergoes the following changes: Yarn made of jute, 35 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 30 per cent.; cloth for floors and waterproof cloth not specially provided for, valued above 25 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 15 cents and 50 per cent. ad valorem. Broken and bleached linen cloth containing not less than one hundred square inches, 35 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 50 per cent.; this duty to take effect immediately, instead of on January 1, 1891.

In the House bill manufacturers of vegetable fiber, except cotton, not spe-

cially provided for, are made dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem; in this bill they are divided into two classes, one valued at five cents per pound or less, the duty on which is 2 cents per pound, the other valued above twenty-five cents per pound, the duty on which is 40 per cent. ad valorem. All manufactures of vegetable fiber, except cotton and jute not otherwise provided for, are divided into two classes: Valued at five cents per pound 2 cents per pound; valued at more than five cents per pound, 40 per cent. ad valorem. These include all woven fabrics, containing less than one hundred threads to the square inch, and shirt and collar linen cloth, dutiable in the House bill at 3 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem, and 35 per cent. ad valorem, respectively.

In the wool schedule, Russian camels hair is taken out of the wool of the third class. On woolen and worsted garments, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty is to be two and a half times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, instead of twice that duty; and on woolen and worsted cloths, knit fabrics and manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 20 cents, the duty per pound is to be three times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, instead of twice that duty. On blankets, hats and flannels for use as bed coverings, 11 pounds and equal weight, the duty is to be the same as that imposed on one and a half pounds of wool of the first class, instead of one pound. On trimmings and buttons of which wool or worsted is a component material, the duty is to be 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 50 cents and 60 per cent.

In the silk and silk-goods schedule the duty of 81 per cent. for silk and 7 cents per pound for fresh cocoons, reeled and produced in the United States, is stricken out; also the paragraphs changing duties on goods in the piece at 75 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem, to \$3.50 per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem, according to weight. They are made dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The provision that silk clothing when composed in part of silk ribbons, shall pay a duty of 10 cents an ounce and 60 per cent. ad valorem, is stricken out.

In the schedule of pulp, paper and books, copying papers, filtering paper, silver paper and all tissue papers are changed to 25 per cent. ad valorem from 8 cents per pound, and 15 per cent. ad valorem. Granite paper from 15 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem, to 10 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. Plain photograph paper changed from 15 per cent. ad valorem to 25 cents.

In the sundries schedule, brushes and brooms of all kinds are placed at 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 10 per cent.; bristles 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 10 cents a pound; hair cloth, 8 cents per square yard instead of 30 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of fur, 35 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Mats of cocon fiber, instead of 12 cents; mats of cocon fiber or rattan, 4 cents per square foot instead of 8 cents.

The following manufactures, dutiable at the rates named, are stricken out of the sundries schedule, and will be dutiable under the schedules relating to the materials of which they are composed: Piano-fortes and piano-forte cases, 40 per cent. ad valorem; ball bearings, 10 cents per dozen; rubber rollers, 45 per cent. ad valorem; masks of silk, 35 per cent. ad valorem; musical instruments, 25 per cent. ad valorem; umbrellas, 50 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of osier and willow, 45 per cent. ad valorem; are transferred to the wool schedule and reduced to 35 per cent. ad valorem; post cards, 10 cents per 100, ad valorem, instead of 51 per cent.

In the free list, boiling cloths, especially for milking purposes, are further limited by the definition "that not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel."

Feathers and down for beds are extended to include all kinds, crude and unmanufactured.

The provision "Fish, the product of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish caught in fresh waters, except salmon" is made to read: "Fresh fish caught by citizens of the United States in the high seas or in the open waters of the lakes forming a boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

Nickel matter is added to the list instead of paying three cents a pound on the nickel it contains. The ores of nickel containing more than two per cent. of copper, are to pay a duty of 1/2 cent a pound on the copper contained therein instead of 1 1/4 cents per pound.

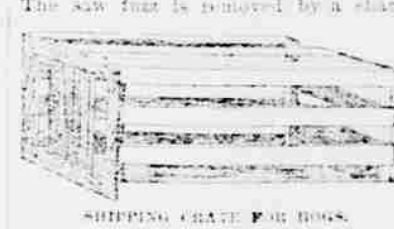
Articles and other proper effects, and goods of Indians passing and repassing the boundary line of the territories of the United States are added to the list.

The limitation in value to \$500 of wearing apparel and personal effects of persons arriving in the United States, which may be worked free of duty, is stricken out. Works of art, etc., brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists, for temporary use or exhibition, not for sale, and now admitted free of duty for the term of six months, may be retained in the country an additional period of six months in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the paragraph admitting unwrought glass disks free, a provision is added permitting disks eight inches in diameter to be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the case to be determined. Tripson or sulphate of lime is taken from the free list and made dutiable at 81 per ton. Degras is taken from the list and made dutiable at one cent a pound.

SHIPPING CRAFTS.

How to Make Them Strong, Light and Swift. The first thing necessary in shipbuilding is to make a good design, without which no builder is certain of his ship's performance at destination in safety, and in the least order as to time and cost. The craft here illustrated is made out of seasoned London wood, a material at once very tough, hard to break, and light, a requisite in shipbuilding for express purposes. It is made of two pieces of wood, which are joined by a dovetail joint, and is treated to a coating of two coats of paint. The saw that is removed by a sharp



SHIPPING CRAFT FOR BOGS.

Jack-plane. The craft is not together with wire nails. For necessities and to use as a foundation, 11 planks and equal weight are used. The bottom is in one piece, 11 inches wide and 1 foot long, less 1 inch. Front and back are two pieces, 11 inches wide and 2 1/2 inches long. The rear of the rear has two pieces, 11 inches wide for inside outside strips top and bottom, and two outside top and bottom strips, 11 inches wide, with two upright strips, 1 1/2 inches wide for each side of the movable door, and to which are fastened the side strips. The door is 11 inches wide, and is fastened by a strap of about the same length as the door, and has two pieces, 11 inches wide for inside outside strips top and bottom, and two outside top and bottom strips, 11 inches wide, with two upright strips, 1 1/2 inches wide for each side of the movable door, and to which are fastened the side strips. The door is 11 inches wide, and is fastened by a strap of about the same length as the door, and has two pieces, 11 inches wide for inside outside strips top and bottom, and two outside top and bottom strips, 11 inches wide, with two upright strips, 1 1/2 inches wide for each side of the movable door, and to which are fastened the side strips.

The British military engineers are building fortifications on the top of Mount Kenya and the Alps near Nice, in order to prepare against French invasion of Italy at those points; the works are being pressed forward, as the military authorities consider them urgent in view of sudden changes liable to occur in France at any time.

The Waterloo bathroom, where once there was a scene of revelry by night, and all went merry as a marriage bell, just before Napoleon's overthrow, is for sale. It is the upper story of a now deserted brewery in the Rue de la Harpe, Brussels. It is a very large room, with rough beams supported by a row of six wooden pillars in the center, and the upper price is \$12,000 francs.

Save the order went forth that all dogs in England should be muzzled in consequence of many outbreaks of rabies, the number of cases of the disorder reported has fallen from eighty-one in the last quarter of 1889 to thirty-nine in the first quarter of the present year, and the disease is still going on. What is more to the point, nine of the rabid dogs seized since the order was issued were found to be securely muzzled and thus prevented from mischief.

Intelligent People.

When an intelligent person makes up his mind to the necessity of a remedy for his chronic headache, he is not to be persuaded by his druggist to take some other remedy. He will insist on his druggist getting the medicine he wants, even though he may have to wait for it. When a family has once used Smith's Tonic Syrup, experienced its quick effect, and its safety, and its pleasant taste, and its power to cure all the ailments of children, and its effect is always satisfactory.

The diplomatic barber cuts a part when he goes over the head of a bald-headed customer.—Washington Post.

The Deacon of the Marsh.

The deacon of the marsh is a most interesting and interesting character. He is a most interesting character, and his life is a most interesting one. He is a most interesting character, and his life is a most interesting one.

Not a Minute to Spare.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Restaurants keepers are always ready to show a man who has money.—N. O. Eagle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1891.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
CATTLE—Woolly Steers	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1	1 1/2 to 1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 2	1 1/4 to 1 1/2
WHEAT—No. 3	1 1/4 to 1 1/2
WHEAT—No. 4	1 1/4 to 1 1/2
WHEAT—No. 5	1 1/4 to 1 1/2
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WHEAT—No. 7	1 1/4 to 1 1/2
WHEAT—No. 8	1 1/4 to 1 1/2
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WHEAT—No. 100	1 1/4 to 1 1/2

TIDINGS FROM ABROAD.

The population of Chili on the 1st of January, 1891, was 3,165,480. This includes 1,000,000 Indians.

The proprietors of the new hotel near the Pyramids of Gizeh intend to build an elevator up one of the pyramids.

The site for the Watkins Tower, the English rival of the Eiffel Tower, has been fixed in St. John's Wood in the northwest of London.

Germany has decided to adopt the time standard which came into use here in 1881. By its official time all over Germany will be one hour earlier than Greenwich and seven hours earlier than Washington.

There is a great demand for metal furniture in Australia, not only for household use, but in houses of business, schools, hospitals, etc. The demand is caused by the ravages of the white ant, which eats all kinds of wood.

The money offerings at the Vatican during the past four months by pilgrims from France, Germany, Italy, Austria and America have amounted, it is stated, to about \$200,000 of which the Americans left the largest sum—\$50,000.

The train which, recently carried the Emperor of Japan to Nagasaki, is said, the best record ever reported of a train, to have traveled 1,000 miles in 10 days, 10 hours and 10 minutes.

When the King of Siam ratified the treaty with the United States in the presence of the representatives of his people, he wore a white dhoti, had a white turban and a white shawl, and a white belt, and a white turban.

Men's ball-tamers are felt in theatrical circles in Paris, because the rank of officer in the Territorial army has been refused to an actor of the Odeon Company. Actors say that the times no longer exist when their profession was excluded from the pale of the church, from the army, and from the Legion of Honor.

The Italian military engineers are building fortifications on the top of Mount Kenya and the Alps near Nice, in order to prepare against French invasion of Italy at those points; the works are being pressed forward, as the military authorities consider them urgent in view of sudden changes liable to occur in France at any time.

The Fox Mohawks, the favorite of the Shah when last in England, is betrothed. At a fore the other day—the most magnificent ever given in England—by notice of this lady, the Shah's betrothal, and in a loud voice proclaimed. Mohawks's betrothal to his youngest daughter, to the great consternation of the Persian nobility present.

The Waterloo bathroom, where once there was a scene of revelry by night, and all went merry as a marriage bell, just before Napoleon's overthrow, is for sale. It is the upper story of a now deserted brewery in the Rue de la Harpe, Brussels. It is a very large room, with rough beams supported by a row of six wooden pillars in the center, and the upper price is \$12,000 francs.

Save the order went forth that all dogs in England should be muzzled in consequence of many outbreaks of rabies, the number of cases of the disorder reported has fallen from eighty-one in the last quarter of 1889 to thirty-nine in the first quarter of the present year, and the disease is